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ROOSEVELT

HIS POLICIES
HIS ENEMIES
HIS FRIENDS

BY
FRANCIS A. ADAMS

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PREFACE.

In justification to Theodore Roosevelt, it is the duty of every American citizen, irrespective of his party affiliations, to study the record of his public service and to withhold judgment until the unbiased facts have been analyzed and their effects determined.

An unprejudiced record of the public acts of Theodore Roosevelt can not be found in the newspapers, nor is there any biographical sketch that touches adequately upon the political phases of his career, particularly since he became the Chief Executive of the United States. It is, therefore, with the view of briefly reviewing his public career that this book is written. In the presentation of this contribution to the political and social history of the present day, the author has made no attempt to reconcile the political views of partisans with those of the subject of his work. His object has been to record the important acts that Theodore Roosevelt has performed and to draw the conclusions that an unprejudiced American would arrive at from their study.

Particular attention has been paid to the work that Theodore Roosevelt has done for the good of all of the people. His record is reviewed so as to show what he has done to enforce the law of the land on mighty corporations as well as on individuals, great and small; his efforts as an

arbitrator in the Pennsylvania Coal Strike are explained. His intervention in the Russian-Japanese War is cited to show the universality of his statesmanship. As a light on his wide concern for the welfare of the people, his career is sketched with its relation to the Employers' Liability Act and the work of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, on Child Labor and other important matters affecting the wage-earner.

Special attention is given to the relation that exists between Theodore Roosevelt and the so-called "Nation Savers." It is left to the sound judgment of the reader to decide whether the Roosevelt Policies are designed to sustain and upbuild the Republic, or whether they should be relegated and the destiny of the Republic of the United States of America should be entrusted to the fostering care of the Wall Street "Nation Savers," whom President Roosevelt characterizes as "Sublimated Pawnbrokers."

THE AUTHOR.

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR.

Francis Alexandre Adams, journalist, author, was born in New York City, May 11, 1874; the son of John Quincy Adams. He was graduated from the New York public schools in 1891, entered the College of the City of New York; in 1897 entered the Law School of the New York University; edited 1890, *Gotham Monthly Magazine*; 1892-1894 *Adams' Magazine*; 1895 *Printers' Ink*; 1896-1900 on the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Journal*; now associate editor on a New York newspaper. In 1898, he enlisted as a private in Company "M" of the 14th N. Y. Volunteers for the Spanish-American War service; was promoted to corporal, sergeant and lieutenant; mustered out in November, 1898, when he resumed his journalistic work. Author of "**Who Rules America?**" "**Truths About Trusts,**" "**The Philippine Question,**" "**The Transgressors,**" a political novel. Married. Residence and office, New York City.

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CHAPTER I.

MEDDLERS AS HISTORY MAKERS.

Nations grow in exactly the same way as individuals. None has ever been created by an edict or sprung up, Phoenix-like, in a day.

The history of the world shows that the men who have done most for their own people and for the world at large have been what the short-sighted conservatives of the hour have termed "meddlers."

Moses was a meddler, when he took the children of Israel from Egypt, and, in a march of devastation, led them back to the Promised Land.

Alexander the Great was a meddler, when he carried the sword of Macedonia into Asia and conquered the then civilized world.

Caesar was a meddler, when he established the Roman dominion throughout the inhabited, though semi-civilized countries of Europe.

Cromwell was a meddler, when he shattered the heresy of the divine right of kings and established the Commonwealth, that to-day is still the virtual government of Great Britain.

Washington and the Revolutionary Patriots were meddlers, traitors and rebels to King George the Third, but they founded the United States, as the haven of the liberty-loving men and women of the world.

Jackson was a meddler, when he stamped out the United States Banks, the early prototype of the present money monopoly.

Lincoln was a meddler, when he raised his voice and gave his life as a sacrifice to the cause of universal freedom to mankind, irrespective of race, creed or previous conditions of servitude.

To-day we have evils in the body politic that must be corrected and the man who has been working to rectify thirty years of insidious encroachment on the people's rights by the money magnates is called a "meddler."

Roosevelt has made history, and with the telegraph and the press, the nation and the world have been made aware of his efforts. Honest men regard him in the light of a leader, worthy of mention with the Makers of History.

WHERE HAS HE SHOWN A MEDDLESOME HAND?

In stamping out the evils of impure food production.

In effectually preventing the formation of traffic mergers that would result in the monopoly of the railroads of the country.

In carrying into execution the digging of the Panama Canal, which, when completed, will break the trans-continental freight monopoly and double the strategic strength of the Army and Navy.

While other Presidents expressed an academic interest in the Panama or the Nicaragua Canals, none gave the proposition his whole-souled effort.

President Roosevelt, in his usual emphatic manner,

showed how much in earnest he was, by taking a trip to the Canal Zone to make a personal inspection. He realized that with the Panama Canal dug, the ships of the United States Navy can be despatched in an emergency to either the Pacific or Atlantic Ocean, and thus practically double the defensive power of the Navy. The Canal would also allow of the speedy transport of troops. In sending a great fleet around the Cape, President Roosevelt gave the nation a striking lesson in how imperative it is to dig the Panama Canal, a short cut to the Pacific.

In bringing about a cessation of war between Russia and Japan, as a signal example that this is a Christian nation, for the continuance of that war, surely meant greater wealth and power to this country, as the other powers became weaker.

IN SETTLING THE COAL STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA, HE ASSUMED THE OFFICE OF ARBITRATOR TO FULFILL HIS DUTY AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE, AND CALLED THE COAL BARONS TO TASK FOR PRESUMING THAT THEY WERE DIVINELY APPOINTED TO CAUSE MISERY AND SUFFERING TO THE BODY POLITIC.

In bringing successful suits against the Standard Oil monopoly and in getting \$29,000,000 in fines imposed against it for violation of the law of the land. The moral effect of this case is as strong as though a technicality had not caused a higher court to order the judgment reversed.

In bringing successful suits against the Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust and against other predatory monopolies, that overrode the law and defied opposition, while wrestling extortionate prices from the people.

In raising a voice of protest against the atrocities of Russia in the persecution of the Jews.

In daily working to give the people of the United States the effective government they are entitled to under their Constitution.

As an honest man working among Senators and Representatives, who are the minions of various "interests," the President appeared to stand out as a "meddler"—but his meddling was for the public good, and the people realize this fact. So do the "interests," and hence their pleasure to see him retire and their vain hopes that his policies will not be perpetuated.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

In establishing the government of the United States the founders drafted a Constitution that provided for the establishment of three co-ordinate branches, viz., the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The application of the government, built up under the Constitution, has been successful during a period of one hundred and twenty years.

The functions of the Legislative Department are definitely defined and are put in operation through Congress, in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Judicial Department has for its duty the enforcement of the law, the interpretation of the Constitution and the statutory enactments of Congress.

The Executive Department, of which the President is the chief officer, has for its duty the conduct of the government as a body politic. The various subdivisions of the Executive branch of the Government have been developed as necessity has arisen. This department, of necessity, is plastic and cannot go on, from year to year, in old ruts. It has had to expand so as to meet the requirements of a nation that

has increased in population from less than 4,000,000 in 1789 to upwards of 85,000,000 at the present time. It has been obliged to develop so as to execute the governmental function over a country that embraces more than 3,500,000 square miles on the continent of North America, and insular possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with upwards of 9,000,000 of colonists and wards.

What wonder that the carping critic, who compares the administration of Washington with that of Roosevelt, should have superficial examples to cite of radical differences? In the early days of the Republic, \$3,000,000 represented the annual expenditure of the Government while to-day the cost of maintaining it exceeds \$700,000,000 annually.

Accompanying the expansion of the nation has been a material growth that has never been even approximated before in the history of any nation.

When Roosevelt assumed the office of Chief Executive, he found the nation at the height of an era of unprecedented prosperity. It also had been forced into a position that necessitated a vigorous international policy for the United States, for through the Spanish-American War it had become a factor in world politics.

Acting under the authority vested in him through the Constitution, he has coped with the new problems. Let the record of his achievements be studied. He was entrusted with quelling the insurrection in the Philippines; of giving freedom of government to Cuba; of establishing government in Porto Rico and of maintaining the government in the other insular possessions of the United States.

How was this to be accomplished? By supinely asking for more power from Congress, or by applying the laws as they existed while waiting for further power? The man

furnished his own emphatic answer. He was the Executive, and as such acted with force, purpose and despatch. The times called for positive results, and the lack of precedent did not deter him in the course he believed to be right and for the best interest of the people.

Even before he became President, Roosevelt realized that there were sinister powers at work in this country, which sought to control legislation, the decisions of courts and the execution of the law through the several branches of the Executive Department. These powers centered in Wall Street. They emanated from a clique of bankers, who had acquired supreme control of the nation's monetary resources since the panic of 1873. The high priests of the Temple of Finance included the Rockefellers, Harriman, Morgan and the eight or ten other multimillionaires in the Wall Street ring.

ROOSEVELT OWED THESE MEN NO DEFERENCE OR DEBT. HE WAS PRESIDENT IN HIS OWN RIGHT AND BEGAN A CAMPAIGN OF FEARLESS AGGRESSION AGAINST THE ABUSES OF WEALTH.

From 1901 to the present day, the so-called "Captains of Finance" have successively attempted to coerce him; by bribery, in the shape of ill-feigned support in the 1904 campaign, by trickery, and now by opposition in the open. The Money Monopoly has been aligned against him, because he has dared to point the searchlight of investigation against the system of organized national pelf. Now that their temple is toppling on their heads, they cry that "Roosevelt is to blame."

A great English statesman has said that a nation cannot be indicted. So it may be stated that the Executive, who represented the will of 85,000,000 people, cannot be indicted.

Roosevelt has the support to-day of the vast majority of the citizens of this country in all of his policies, and in none has he a greater following than in his policy to mete justice to millionaire malefactors.

He was within his constitutional rights in his efforts to enforce the law, and honest men were with him. The majesty of the law is best exemplified by its proper enforcement.

THE MONEY MONOPOLY DAILY FLOUTS THE LAW THAT IT OCCASIONALLY FRANTICALLY INVOKES TO PROTECT ITS LOOT.

It may be set down as a fact for all Americans to consider that the President made a brave and sustained fight against predatory wealth and trust-made law. His chief support came from the openly expressed approval of the people and his one and safe weapon was the Constitution of the United States, which he used, as it was intended to be used, as a "Big Stick," to protect the innocent and crush the guilty.

CHAPTER III.

ROOSEVELT'S WORK FOR BETTER LABOR CONDITIONS.

In looking for a proper measure of the work that Roosevelt has accomplished in the interests of labor, no one act can be selected, nor can a few of the most important events in his career be studied. It is necessary to review his record over a period of the past twenty years to arrive at a true appreciation of his purposes and their accomplishment.

When he was a young man in New York politics, he stood ready at all times to work for measures in the Assembly that were in the interests of those who toiled with their hands. This attitude of his and his ability to draw the support of others to his views attracted general attention and he was selected as a Commissioner of Civil Service by President Harrison. This post he held with distinction, and during his incumbency many reforms were inaugurated. So conspicuous was his service, that when Grover Cleveland was re-elected he saw no reason for removing Mr. Roosevelt and he was retained in office.

When Mr. Roosevelt was appointed as one of the Police Commissioners he enforced his views of fair play in the

Police Department, and the patrolmen were accorded every advantage that was compatible with good discipline. While a strict disciplinarian, Mr. Roosevelt realized that the men who acted as guardians of the peace were entitled to fair treatment. He did effective work in raising the moral tone of the force and of eliminating graft and oppression.

In studying the career of Roosevelt, one is brought to the conclusion that all of his varied activities were designed to fit him for the great office he was finally destined to occupy. After a conspicuous and successful term as President of the Police Commission, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This opened a wide field of activity for his energy. He at once familiarized himself with the affairs of the naval establishment and made many recommendations for the improvement of the condition of both the enlisted men and the civilian workmen in the Navy. It was largely through the efficiency of his work that the Navy was in a state of preparedness when the Spanish-American War was declared. The Navy was in shape to cope with the work before it. He lacked the technical training to fit him for a line officer's position in the Navy; otherwise he would unquestionably have sought for such an office, for he is a man of action and could not rest content in time of war with doing routine work.

He secured a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of cavalry known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," and played a conspicuous part in the campaign in Cuba. Here, as in all of his previous positions, his thoughtfulness for the men who do the work was plainly shown. He had the devoted affection of his regiment. There was no barrier between the officer and the trooper. No lack of discipline was countenanced, but the enlisted men all felt that in Roosevelt they had not only a leader but a friend.

The instinctive love of fair play in the man led him to be one of the number to sign the "Round Robin" calling for a stop to the scandal of furnishing impure food to the men in the Army. Just how deep an impression his experiences in the Spanish-American War made on him can be understood when the prosecution of the Beef Trust is recalled. When the occasion presented itself, he dealt with that octopus as it deserved to be dealt with. He not only avenged the soldiers who were sacrificed by "embalmed beef," but he rid the markets of this country and the world of the deleterious products of the beef combine. This stands as one of the greatest achievements in his career. It has been the means of giving the consumers, chiefly the humble working men and their families, pure canned foods.

No doubt can be expressed as to the earnest purpose which Roosevelt holds to improve the condition of labor. He has been outspoken and has embodied his ideas in concrete form in messages to Congress. In his last message he devoted considerable attention to the Employers' Liability Act, which it would be well for every man to study. In his concise summary of this much-needed reform, he voiced the wishes of the millions who daily risk their lives in the pursuit of their work.

CHAPTER IV.

SUCCESSFUL COAL STRIKE INTERVENTION.

Through Roosevelt's recommendations to Congress, the Bureau of Commerce and Labor has come to be a powerful factor for the protection of the men and women who toil for a living. It was through his efforts that labor was dignified by having a Cabinet officer appointed who has as his special work the care of the rights of labor.

While a staunch friend of the laborer, Mr. Roosevelt has never for a moment receded from his position that labor must obey the law to the letter, just as he insists that capital must be made to respect and obey it. When occasions have arisen that called for drastic action, he has not faltered. The riotous actions of the miners of Colorado called forth his condemnation, and the strong hand of the Army was invoked to quell murder and riot.

His record shows that he was a firm believer in arbitration as the most effective means of settling labor and capital disputes. It was by his intervention that the coal strike in Pennsylvania was settled in 1902.

A contemporaneous account of the coal strike and the arbitration of the difficulty sets forth the case as follows:

"During almost the whole of the year 1902 the country was disturbed by the preliminaries, the progress and the consequence of the anthracite strike. Before 1900 the conditions of employment in the anthracite field had been regulated by local arrangements in each colliery or group of collieries. In 1899 the United Mine Workers of America, which had already succeeded in unionizing the bituminous field, with annual trade agreements between the employers and the workmen, undertook to organize the anthracite miners. This effort was successful to a considerable extent, and in 1900 a strike was declared for higher wages and other advantages. The operators wished to resist this movement, but they were urged to yield by Senator Hanna, who warned them that a prolonged strike at that time would endanger the election of McKinley. Accordingly, they reluctantly made concessions—not, however, by recognizing the union, but by posting up notices of a 10 per cent. increase in wages and other benefits in the various collieries. In the spring of 1901 the president of the United Mine Workers, Mr. John Mitchell, tried to induce the operators to enter a conference with his organization for the purpose of agreeing upon a wage scale for the following year. In this he failed, but the presidents of the various companies informally agreed to continue the existing advance in force until April, 1902. On February 14, 1902, the United Mine Workers invited the operators to a joint conference at Scranton on March 12, to form a wage scale for the year ending March 31, 1903. The presidents of the companies promptly declined, giving their reasons at length. In the absence of political excitement they thought the time opportune for testing the strength of the union, and they de-

terminated to make no concessions. The miners' convention met at Shamokin in March, and demanded an increase in wages and an eight-hour day for men employed on a time basis, the weighing of coal for payments by the amount mined and a uniform rate of wages. They invoked the good offices of the Civic Federation, and resolved to allow only three days' work a week after April 1 until the dispute should be settled.

"This was one of the very intentions for which the Industrial Department of the Civic Federation had been created three months before, and as that body contained some of the leading representatives of capital and labor, there seemed every reason to believe that its intervention would be successful. Its chairman, Senator Hanna, promptly took the matter up and brought the miners and operators together. Long discussions followed, but no agreement was reached. Finally, on May 8, Mr. Mitchell sent a long dispatch to each of the corporation presidents, proposing that the questions in dispute be submitted to an arbitration committee of five persons selected by the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation, the award to be binding for a year. In case that offer proved unacceptable, Mr. Mitchell suggested that Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and one other person to be selected by them should make an investigation into the conditions prevailing in the anthracite field, their recommendations to be accepted by both parties. Both these propositions were curtly rejected, and from this time the operators adopted the policy of having no further dealings with Mr. Mitchell.

"On May 14 the United Mine Workers met in convention at Hazleton, and the next day the strike, which had already broken out, was officially declared. The demands of the strikers were:

1. An increase of 20 per cent. in the pay of miners work-

ing by the ton—about 40 per cent. of the whole number.

2. An eight-hour day for per diem employes, being equivalent to a reduction of about 20 per cent. in working time without change of wages.

3. Payment by weight to be based on a ton of 2,240 pounds.

“The men were intrenched behind the law requiring every miner in the anthracite field to have a certificate of competence, granted after examination, and based on at least two years’ experience as a laborer. As there were only about 40,000 holders of such certificates, and practically all of them belonged to the union, it was impossible to operate the mines as long as they held out, and the contest settled down into one of endurance. One hundred and forty-five thousand men were idle. An attempt was made to call out the bituminous miners in a sympathetic strike, but this proposition was rejected in a general convention of the United Mine Workers held at Indianapolis on June 18. At first the public watched the contest without alarm, but as the summer passed and the stocks of coal on hand became depleted the popular uneasiness grew. September brought a general scarcity, verging upon famine. By October the country was facing a calamity. The price of anthracite went up to \$20 and even \$30 per ton, and only small lots could be obtained at those rates. Political pressure was brought to bear upon the operators, but they defiantly refused to yield an inch. At last President Roosevelt resolved to end the intolerable situation. He had already, in June, directed Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to investigate the causes of the dispute, and he finally invited President Mitchell and the representatives of the operators to meet him in conference on October 3. Mr. Mitchell offered on the part of the miners to accept arbitration by a commission selected by the President. The operators re-

jected this proposition, and their whole attitude appeared so offensive as to make them the objects of intense popular indignation. They insisted that the whole matter was one of protection, and said that if troops enough were furnished them they could operate the mines. A considerable force of militia was already on duty, but on October 6 Governor Stone called out the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, numbering 10,000 men. It soon became evident that miners could not be obtained under any conditions, and the public excitement ran so high that it became evident something would have to be done. Accordingly, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan intervened to end the conflict. He held an interview with Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, on board his yacht, the *Corsair*, on October 11th, conferred with President Baer of the Reading the next day, and went to Washington the day after, where he discussed the situation with the President and Secretary Root. He offered on behalf of the operators to accept the arbitration of a commission to be appointed by the President, and to consist of:

1. An Army or Navy engineer officer.
2. An expert mining engineer, not connected in any way with coal mining properties.
3. One of the Judges of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.
5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal was familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

"The findings of this commission were to be binding for at least three years.

"This proposition was accepted with the understanding that the President would exercise a large discretion in the selection of commissioners, and a convention of the United Mine Workers at Wilkesbarre on October 20 declared the

strike off. Mining was resumed on October 23. As members of the Commission the President appointed U. S. Court Judge George Gray, Carroll D. Wright, Thomas H. Watkins, General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, E. E. Clark and Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding."

With the directness that is characteristic of the man's entire life, he brought about a settlement of a strike that not only affected the miners of Pennsylvania, but was a menace to the interests of a large percentage of the people of a score of States. Just as he later used his good offices to end the sanguinary war between Russia and Japan, he took the necessary bold and unprecedented step to compel labor and capital to arbitrate. This was another signal example of the man's fearless pursuit of the course he believed to be right.

And in the closing days of his second administration he strove with all the earnestness that was in him to bring about an adequate measure of protection for all who labor. He worked for the Employer's Liability Act, and is still determined that this measure shall become operative in every State. It looks to the enforcement of proper regulations by employers for the protection of those who work in factories, on railroads, in the mines, or on ships. The opposition which this measure has met comes from those who are the loudest in demanding protection for what they term their "vested rights."

These self-same men who disputed the right of Federal intervention to secure the rights of labor to adequate protection are quick to ask for Federal injunctions to protect their property.

The power of the Government to protect both labor and capital is equal, and as the crowning achievement of his office as President of all the people, Roosevelt was working to see justice meted to all. No man or woman who knows what it is to work for a living can have other than the highest regard for the President, who placed labor where it belongs—on an equal footing with capital.

CHAPTER V.

PANICS.

What is more natural, in a country of the most exhaustless resources of any in the world, where prosperity must go hand-in-hand with the development of such resources, that some should be more prosperous than others? What is more natural, what is more inevitable, than that those who are cleverest and are allowed a freefoot in the accumulation and cornering of money—what is more natural, than that such as these should become financial monopolists and literally “Kings of Finance”?

It is not the purpose of this publication to assume that the money monopolist is essentially, naturally and instinctively a bad man. It is simply human nature when a man feels himself literally a king of financial circles, with absolute dominion over a great part of a great Nation's resources, that that man should be tempted at least, even though he might not yield to this temptation, to abuse that power.

To these same men may be attributed much benefit to our Great Country, in hastening the development of her resources, but where has there ever been a monarch, be he King of Finance or a Political Ruler over his people, but has at some

time been tempted, yes, and yielded to the temptation of abusing his power?

It can be demonstrated by documentary proof that the panic of 1873, the panic of 1893 and the so-called panic of 1907, have been artificially created by the money monopolists for their self-aggrandizement.

In 1873 the nation was hampered by a lack of circulating media, and was virtually on a paper money basis. The cry was raised for a resumption of specie payment. Financiers took advantage of the monetary agitation, and by concerted action in hoarding their money created an acute stringency. This, as it will always do, caused universal depression in commerce and wrought untold loss to the nation. But the nation, the people, could not be crushed by such conditions. The people rebuilt their fortunes.

In 1893 the same class of money changers saw that the nation was again in a condition that would permit them to create an artificial panic. The population and the activities of the country had outgrown the volume of circulating media. The bankers again "cornered" the money market, and the panic of 1893 was precipitated by the fell action of not more than ten financial "Monarchs" of Wall Street.

From 1896, when McKinley was elected, to the present day, the country has grown in population at a rapid rate, but money has not been tight, gold has been brought from the earth in abundant supplies to make the parity of per capita circulation of money normal.

What, then, was the cause of the 1907 panic? It was precipitated by the men who have been made to feel the power of the "law," as enforced by President Roosevelt. They sought to discredit him by creating national distress on the eve of a Presidential campaign.

It was no new story to the Wall Street band of Financial

Highwaymen, that large banking institutions were in bad shape, that they had loaned large sums on questionable or worthless securities. The action of the Clearing House, which is the tool of the Big Wall Street Captains of Finance, in calling a halt on the Mercantile National, and, later on, the Bank of Commerce stopping its clearance of a prominent trust company, were both engendered by a craven desire on the part of the "interests" to get control of the enormously valuable copper properties, which were not then within their grasp.

The precipitation of a national panic was incidental, but not to be disregarded. Did it not serve to discredit Roosevelt with the people? So argued the "Saviours of the Nation," the "Kings of Finance."

CHAPTER VI.

ELIMINATION AND ABSORPTION.

Ten men created the panic of 1893. Two men, controlling more than \$4,000,000,000 in American securities and cash in National and State banks, insurance companies and trust companies, created the panic of 1907 for the sole purpose of perpetuating their power over the national resources. If they had succeeded in making the American people "scuttle" the Ship of State and destroy their own prosperity, these two men and their associates would have added the billions of wealth to their already fabulous fortunes. They sought to become absolute dictators of the Nation's future, and to turn it into a government that should be a "Republic" in name only; that should be subservient to them—the two "Monarchs" of finance.

These men, Rockefeller and Morgan, and their associates have pursued a persistent course for thirty years, looking to the final control of all the great activities of this land.

First—The oil industry was captured, as the recent testimony in the Standard Oil suits has shown, by lawbreaking methods.

Second—The railroad transportation facilities of the coun-

try have been acquired by illicit merger and by illegal freight rebate methods.

Third—The coal fields have been appropriated.

Fourth—The Lake steamship lines were acquired by the “interests” thus controlling the rich iron ore of the Superior region and its transportation.

Fifth—The Steel Industry was capitalized at \$1,100,000,000 and all the ore fields monopolized.

Sixth—The Electrical Industry was combined in the General Electric Company, to control light and power in all parts of the United States.

Seventh—The “Nation Savers” acquired by confiscation the insurance funds of the country for a huge working capital.

Eighth—The “Nation Savers” secured control of the small banks of the country by holding the national purse strings in Wall Street and by the summary power of their clearing houses.

Ninth—The “Nation Savers” used their enormous power to capture the copper mines as the final link in the chain of elimination of competitors.

It mattered not to these absorptionists that a panic was precipitated. This served a purpose in their national control scheme. It has given them a chance to close their hands on whatever remained of the national resources, by forcing all but their chosen few associates to put their stocks, bonds and business interests over the “Pawnbroker’s” counter at Broad and Wall streets.

During the panic days of October and November, 1907, every form of national security was depreciated to the lowest records of years. The holders, who found their bank accounts tied up or the banks unwilling or unable to extend them commercial accommodations, had to sacrifice their stocks,

bonds and the controlling interest in their enterprise to get "cash" from the "Nation Savers" in Wall Street.

The tenth great stride in the march of this "Band of Nation Wreckers" was clearly defined. They sought to continue and aggravate the artificial panic, so as to defeat the election of a Roosevelt man in 1908. If they had succeeded, it would have meant that with open eyes and full consciousness, the American people had given themselves, body and soul, to the Absorptionists.

The people have permitted competition in the great industries to be displaced by elimination to a basis of complete monopoly. They have permitted the government to lapse into such a state of inertia that a plain, straightforward, honest, fearless, active and progressive President, who looked only to enforce the law on rich and poor alike, has been pictured as a scourge by the Financial Band, and the people are asked to believe this characterization is true.

It now remains to be seen, if the absorption of the Government, as a whole, can be effected by Morgan and Rockefeller, and popular government be eliminated by absorption into the control of the "Two Saviours of the Country and their Associates," for personal profit only.

If the new administration, under President William Howard Taft, stands firmly by the Roosevelt policies, as the majority of the people expect and are confident will be the case, the Government of the United States will be kept true to its original purpose of being a popular form of government, based upon the eternal principles of equal rights to all and special favors to none.

CHAPTER VII.

MEETING THE CRISIS.

In the late financial crisis Roosevelt, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, showed characteristic promptness. While the bankers in Wall Street were promising aid to the banks and trust companies that were in straits, Roosevelt authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, to deposit large sums of money in the various national banks of the country to relieve the shortage of currency. Not alone was this step taken, but an effort was at once made to furnish additional and permanent currency in the form of certificates issued against Panama Canal bonds and a draft made on the emergency bond issue that was authorized by Congress in 1898. In the President's taking advantage of this emergency currency law he at once invoked the harsh criticism of some members of his own party and bankers. The legality of the step was questioned, and opposition Senators called for resolutions looking into the constitutionality of this "fiat" money.

It is always true that whenever a man of action takes a decided step he encounters the opposition of weaklings, and causes unjust criticism of his acts by those who view them from

too close range. From the time that President Roosevelt took office he did things which at once caused a storm of applause or protest from the people at large. Finally their judgments on his acts have been those of approval, and his record shows achievements in the popular cause in all departments of the government. It is in the period covered by his last term that the most drastic measures were forced through by his single efforts. It was his advocacy of a Pure Food Law that compelled Congress to pass the measure which now protects the consumer at home and abroad. At the time that he was causing his investigation of the Chicago slaughter-houses, and plants in other cities, he met the solid opposition of the Senate and also a determined opposition in the House of Representatives. The large packers were using whatever influence and money could do towards preventing a fair investigation and an open report. It is such characteristic efforts on Roosevelt's part similar to the one above mentioned that caused him to be caricatured and written about by the press as "a swinger of the big stick." It is noticeable, however, that his efforts were not misdirected. In the recent crisis, which affected the monetary affairs of the nation, the President could not have acted by half measures. To have done so would have only resulted in a condition paralleled by that of 1896. He determined upon his course with the rapid decision of a general reviewing his enemy's position on the field, and decided that a message to the people advocating a Central Bank would bring the recalcitrant bankers to terms. Those who watched the press closely will recall that J. Pierpont Morgan made a midnight visit to Washington and was admitted to the White House for a special conference with the President, to discuss the advisability of establishing a Central Bank. The features suggested by this change were carefully gone into, and, as the leading factor in the financial world, Mr. Morgan presented the bankers' side of the case.

It would have meant a total disruption of the present banking methods for the nation to have returned to the control of a bank, and all the monied interests of the country awaited the result of this interview with keen anxiety. Mr. Roosevelt had used one of his oft-employed methods of bringing the monopolists to terms. He had threatened them with a measure which would have meant their extermination or their retirement to a position of minor importance, and, knowing his determined character, Mr. Morgan, as spokesman for the financial monopolists, accepted his terms. These included an instant change of policy on the part of the banks in regard to hoarding money. President Roosevelt pointed out that the relief money which he had authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to turn into the banks had been misappropriated to the extent of being used by the banks, not to relieve the needs of depositors, but to swell their bank reserves, and to be used for funds in speculation, either direct or by loans made to stock speculators. He insisted that, unless the banks made a determined and satisfactory effort to place the money intelligently, he would force the issue of a Central Bank. Since the return of Mr. Morgan to New York from that visit the banks have been more liberal, and have returned to their usual methods of business. The commercial paper of the country is being discounted at normal rates, and the effects of the monetary panic of October, 1907, have passed away.

A student of financial conditions in America, however, knows that the relief is of a transitory character. At any time it still remains within the power of Morgan and Rockefeller to precipitate another panic. Their hold on the money of the country is unbroken, and it is merely a case of securing their promise to let money take its normal course that was exacted by the President. The "truckling" of Morgan has properly been characterized as the move of a shrewd financier.

The positive and permanent relief which the United States Government should afford the people is through a currency that is not at the mercy of the banks. The President in his late messages to Congress clearly signified his willingness to consider any proposition that comes from the people looking for an elastic currency. This word "elastic" has been very loosely applied to money in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and is now in the public mind as a misconception. Elastic currency is just as dangerous as inflated currency, and is merely another name for this species of money. What the country wants is an adequate supply of money that has a fixed value, and that is not subject to fluctuations through manipulation of bankers. When there is no premium on hoarding money the banks are always ready to loan it to those conducting commercial enterprises at a reasonable and proper rate of interest. As the finances of the country are now conducted there is, and there must remain, if this system is perpetuated, a handsome profit to the banks controlling large cash reserves. The iniquitous effects of the clearing house organization of the country are being felt, and some change in this feature of modern banking is urgently advocated by those who have the interests of the country at heart. While ostensibly used as a means of facilitating banking, the Clearing House in New York and in all other large cities has become a weapon which can strike down either members of the Clearing House or outside banks. This is a menace which the people have not fully realized, and it was only when the plenary power of the Clearing House was shown in October, 1907, that the people, through the press, were fully informed as to how arbitrary this organization had become. Without adequate cause the Clearing House took the step to demand the instant resignations of the president and directors of the Mercantile National Bank. This was forced upon the bank by the ultimatum that, if the demand was not complied

complied with, the Clearing House would cease to clear for that bank, which would mean its immediate suspension. Such action on the part of the Clearing House would never have been taken had it not been dictated by the dominant factors in Wall Street, viz., Morgan and Rockefeller. The banks they control are leading spirits in the Clearing House, and it was to fulfil an ulterior motive that this action was taken. This motive, as previously alluded to, was the crushing of certain copper interests and the crippling of the Westinghouse interests. The facts in this "1907 panic" are all clear, and it remains for the people to give the needed encouragement and support to the public officers to take the necessary steps to bring the nation's looters to book.

In his messages the President made recommendation for a National Savings Bank, which is another question that sorely affects the banks. They are opposed to the adoption of this sensible proposition, which has been successfully tried and is now in operation by all European governments, because it means placing in the hands of the government an enormous volume of money which would otherwise be left in their hands to "juggle" with. The proposition which is now termed radical in Roosevelt's last message is so regarded only because people are inclined to exaggerate the importance of present conditions.

There is nothing in his message that has approached in importance the problem involved in the Louisiana Purchase which Jefferson brought about. The territory acquired and subsequent development of States embraced under the purchase has proved the most beneficial thing that has occurred since the formation of the United States Government. At the time it was regarded as a wild scheme, which involved merely the expenditure of nearly \$15,000,000 of the growing country's funds.

To-day the value of the land embraced in the original Louisiana territory is incalculable.

Another subject which found its first utterance in a message to Congress was the Alaska Purchase. This also met with the strongest opposition, and none of the near-sighted statesmen could see any profit coming from the purchase of a barren waste in the extreme north of the continent. Since the discovery of gold in Alaska this territory has become one of the richest of our special possessions. A similar story is to be told of the territory acquired through the Mexican War. The President's message suggesting such action on the part of the Government was ridiculed as chimerical, but subsequent events have proved that it was another step in the line of destiny.

TO-DAY ROOSEVELT STANDS BEFORE THE PEOPLE AS A MAN WHO CONCEIVED IDEAS, NOT ONLY FOR THE PRESENT, BUT FOR THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY. THE NARROW CRITICISM OF THE MAN DOES NOT IN ANY WAY DETRACT FROM THE AFFECTION WHICH HE HOLDS IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. HE MET THE CRITICISMS OF THE HOUR AS ONLY A MAN OF ENERGY, DECISION AND COURAGE COULD. IT WAS NO TIME TO WEIGH TECHNICALITIES AND STUDY NICETIES EITHER OF POLITICAL OR SOCIAL ETIQUETTE. WORK HAD TO BE DONE; AND, WITH HIS ACCUSTOMED DIRECTNESS, THE PRESIDENT ACCOMPLISHED IT.

One of the author's objects in this publication is to get the facts before readers who are unacquainted with conditions through reading only garbled accounts in the subsidized press. After studying the career of Roosevelt and the achievements of his two administrations, the reader who is not warped by prejudice and personal consideration must come to the conclu-

sion that he is the one dominant factor in the politics of to-day who is working untrammelled for the public interests. At the termination of his administration he has the praise and support of the people.

As the expenditures of the Government have increased to a point where upwards of \$700,000,000 will be required in the course of a year or two, the necessity of raising revenue from other sources than the tariff has come up for consideration, and the President adopted another of the Democratic measures advocated in 1896 and 1900, viz., the income tax. He also advocated the imposing of an inheritance tax, both of which sources of revenue every other nation in the world, our own included, has collected. If these measures find a place upon the statute books in the Taft administration, it will mean a great increase in the revenue of the country, and would firmly establish the size of many of the "swollen fortunes" against which President Roosevelt took issue. He pointed out in his messages that a tax on an inheritance is not to be construed as a tax on thrift. Where an inheritance is passed on to the relatives of a deceased man or woman they receive something for which they did not toil, and it is working no hardship on them, in the sense of depriving them of their self-gained wealth, to impose an inheritance tax. In regard to the income tax, the President defined his position as favorable to its collection as soon as a bill making it constitutional can be drafted and passed through Congress. The evasion of paying an income tax through perjury is a course which, under the strict administration of the law, could not be adopted by millionaires with impunity. *Roosevelt came out clearly in all of his recent utterances as advocating a change in the laws of the nation and States, so as to make it possible for juries to find verdicts of imprisonment for offenders against the law.* He pointed out clearly that the average jurymen to-day, while ready to fine

corporations, does not feel justified in imposing a sentence on individual members of corporations because of some infraction of the law which present business methods look on as normal. It would certainly be part and parcel of any income tax and inheritance tax law that evasions of its provisions would put the offender in a position to be not only fined but imprisoned. It would deprive the judges of the power to make decisions that fail to carry out the spirit of the common law and would make equivocation on the part of the judges an open scandal, where now it can be regarded only as a breach of faith. Decision by *orbiter dicta* must cease.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONEY MONOPOLY.

From the earliest days down to the present the history of various nations and our own shows that the possessor of money, rather than the holder of wealth in any other form, has been the ruler. Money is mobile, and the possessor of it is able at all times to work to better advantage than the man who possesses wealth in the form of land, buildings or any other form of chattel.

In ancient times the danger of collecting money was fully realized, and no encouragement was given to individuals to amass large fortunes representing either gold or silver. The rulers retained the full power of controlling the money of the country, and in this way panics and financial disturbances in the early stages of the world were unknown. Even in the days of Greece and Rome, while individual fortunes were piled up, they were not represented in money but were comprised of estates and the revenue derived from taxation.

It is only within a comparatively short time that banks have evolved and have come into absolute possession of the money of the various nations. From being factors in the easy conduct

of business the banks have become a power that wrests heavy tribute from all classes of commercial enterprise. It is a fundamental principle that the only safe custodian of a monopoly is the general government. This is especially true if the government is answerable to the people, as is the case in a republic.

It takes no careful study to discover that the opposition of the banks of this country to government control is based upon the principle of self-preservation. If the government was effective and successful in conducting the financial business of the country, the extortions of the banks could no longer be made, and one of their reasons for existence would end. The monopoly of a nation's money, which is now completely exemplified in the conditions in this country, is an evil which calls for immediate removal. If a drastic measure is needed in order to change this condition it should be taken; for temporizing will only aggravate the condition.

In 1896, after the free silver campaign, merchants and all other men interested in the upbuilding of the nation, breathed a deep sigh of relief that the finances of the country had been "rescued." Soon after the nation was firmly set upon a gold basis, and the money question, to all intents and purposes, was buried. But, like Banquo's ghost, it has come to haunt the bankers at their feast.

Now, with the gold standard rigidly enforced and bankers in full control, the people are asking for some form of "elastic" currency. The silver coinage advocates regarded their propaganda as the proper solution for an elastic currency; the greenback advocates were certain that their solution was the right one; and to-day, the advocates of an elastic currency, based on a stretch of the public credit with neither government stamp nor metal value back of it, regard their theory as the right one. Again it must be impressed upon those who seek a

tion that no temporizing can possibly be attempted on a nation's money without bringing disaster.

Money has but three distinct and well-defined purposes. It is a measure of values, a medium of exchange and a basis for future payment. The ideal dollar is the one which is worth one hundred cents in accomplishing all three of these functions. It is rudimentary in ethics and in justice that the dollar should be a fair gauge of values; that it should be worth one hundred cents intrinsically, and should have a purchasing power of an equal amount. It is also proper that as a medium of exchange, if it is accepted in place of an article, that the holder of the dollar, who is giving up his property, should subsequently be able to make an exchange for an equivalent sum in merchandise; and finally, as a basis for future payment, it is essential that the dollar should have its face value, no more and no less, otherwise either the lender or the borrower must suffer.

The banks in their proposals for an elastic currency simply advocate the policy of certificates representing money to be transported in the easiest manner to points where urgent demand for increased circulating media are made. This would still leave them in full possession of a "corner" on the money market, and their present profits for manipulating it would continue. High money—that is, money which stands at a premium—is as pernicious as depreciated currency. The only class of people who could be benefited by an "inflated" dollar is the class of people living on a fixed income. All other men and women, including far more than 95 per cent. of the population of this country, have to work for their dollars in the form of wages or profit on their labor in the field or in the shop. It is, therefore, clear that in order to secure a hundred-cent dollar they have to pay one hundred and more cents in labor. In other words, they are buying "dear money." Of course,

the bankers, who have the accumulated savings of the people to lend out, always advocate high money, as it is not their funds, but the savings of others, that they are operating with, and, when money is high, they get the increased rate of interest.

The whole world can be generally divided into two classes, viz., the producer and the idler. Among the producers it is essential that they should have a dollar or some form of money that has a fixed value. The evil effects of an inflated currency, such as the present dollar of the United States, has become manifest in the working of a loss to the holders of mortgages, bonds, both United States, State, municipal and railway bonds, real estate and industrials and all classes of business enterprise and merchandise. As soon as money is up for discussion the holders of it become panic-stricken, and refuse to let money run in the ordinary channels of business. This causes a sharp advance in discount rates, and all the multifarious operations of business are thrown out of gear. This is, at present, the cause of the closing down of mills, the curtailment in all lines of production, the depreciation in values of railway securities and in all classes of investments. It is no comfort to a business man to assure him that the hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) worth of railway securities which he bought in 1901 or 1902, or even up to October, 1907, will be worth one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in a year or so, when business conditions have become properly readjusted. He found himself in 1908 with this one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) worth of "gilt-edged" railway stock, on which he could not realize more than seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000), or seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). Even to get that sum he was obliged to part with his stock, as the banks were not lending on collateral. This meant the loss of one-quarter of his fortune by the unnecessary shattering of public credit.

In any such panic as the one we have just passed through,

In any such panic as the one we have just passed through, if the bankers were in a position where they used their own money, they would be the sufferers; but, as they use the people's funds, they profit both by the heavy decline in values and the gradual recovery. They are there in Wall Street as "coin clippers," and they take their profit coming and going.

On a basis such as the currency of the Bank of England, its notes are acceptable throughout the world at their face value, and there is never any question as to their being redeemed. The English Government does not find it necessary to hoard an enormous gold reserve to make its paper money pass current. The faith which the people of the British Empire and the world have in that government is a sufficient guarantee of the money being redeemed on demand for its face value in gold. It would be no more possible for the Bank of England to meet a "run" on it for instant exchange of its paper currency into gold than it would be for the United States Government or any other. It is going to the position, which time has shown is a safe one, that summary demand for the exchange of paper currency into gold is not to be permitted, that the Government is justified in repelling any such effort on the part of those who can get control of any formidable volume of paper money.

In this country it would be no difficult task for the Government to secure control of the issuance of paper money, based upon the credit of the nation direct, and not, as at present, through the medium of national bank notes, which are only guaranteed by the margin of value in United States bonds left in the custody of the Treasury. While such an unscientific form of money can be made to pass current, as it does in this country to-day, certainly a paper currency based upon the direct pledge of the United States Government to pay one hundred cents in gold on every dollar, would awaken no distrust.

The one thing that is needed to put an end to the money

monopoly is to seek counsel from the people and their legislators who are elected under pledges to be true to their constituents. It is too much of a stretch to expect the money monopolists themselves to formulate a plan for their own undoing. The monetary legislation needed to wrest the money control from Rockefeller and Morgan will not come through any bills drafted by their counsel or their representatives in the House or Senate.

There is nothing Delphic in the monetary problem and the only reason that the laymen cannot now discuss it intelligently is because the bankers with as much acumen as the doctors and lawyers have shrouded their "profession" in mystery. The plain, everyday arithmetic of the public schools is sufficient to show the extortionate profits and usurious interest that banks are making from the people's funds, and the books of various banks could be audited by grammar school bookkeepers and be proved a record of falsification.

CHAPTER IX.

FEAR OF 1908.

What was there in the outlook for 1908 to cause apprehension? The country was boundlessly prosperous in all material respects. There was not a single section of the land in which agriculture, manufacturing and the various branches of industry were not being conducted successfully. It was only the "Money Changers" who cried: "Breakers Ahead! Beware of the Rocks! A panic is here; The country is too prosperous; the reaction has come," and other hackneyed phrases, all intended to further distress the public mind.

The fear of 1908 did not rest in the breasts of the people. It found a lurking place only in the craven hearts of the Financial Pirates, who have been caught looting the nation. Their fear was well founded. In Roosevelt, they had come face to face with a man who did not fear their threats, who was above the reach of their bribes, and who had the forceful nature to carry into execution the ideas that were advanced for the good of the people. Others have thought of many plans for the relief of the people from trust oppression. Roosevelt had set the machinery of publicity in mo-

tion and every one now knows the criminal course that the Captains of Finance have pursued to form their trusts, combines, mergers and monopolies for thirty years.

The fear for 1908 was centered in the magnates who knew that fines and imprisonment awaited them under the Roosevelt Square Deal Policy.

What could they do to prevent a progressive candidate from being elected? Create a panic and befuddle the people's mind, so the real issues would not be discussed.

The Money Changers of Wall Street are in business for profit. They do not come forward to "save" the country until a panic of their own creation is at its height. Then they withdraw their clutch on the purse strings and conditions are temporarily relieved.

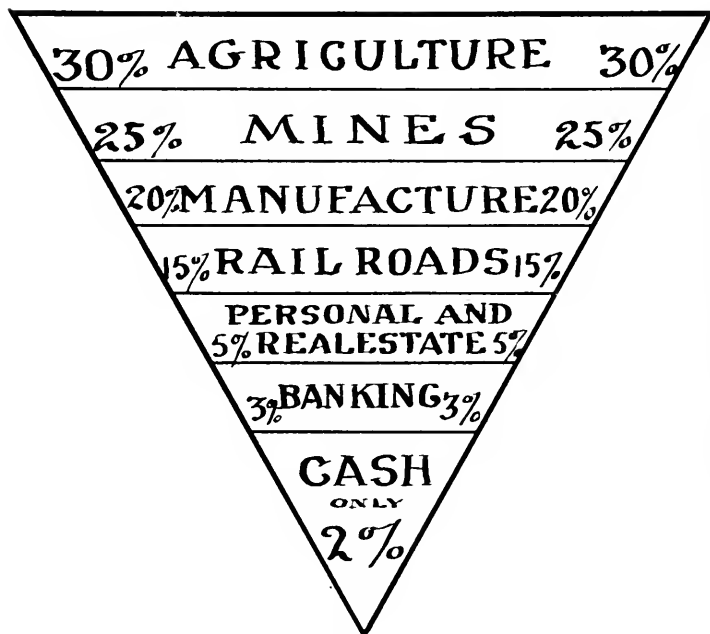
What has John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan done to assist the Nation in the recent crisis?

Many months ago, pious John D. Rockefeller told the people of the country, that a panic was coming. He was a good forecaster, for in his hands lay the absolute power to create the panic as much as it is in his absolute power to raise or lower the price of a gallon of oil, and it arrived on schedule time.

J. P. Morgan, the Field Marshall of the Financial Army of Crusaders, who ride forth occasionally to "rescue the fair nation's credit," what has he done during the troublous days? He has extended his pawnshop hours in order to attend to the press of business in making loans (of the people's money which he controls) to railroads, banks, etc., for a profit which he and his associates make and retain. This is "practical nation saving."

What wonder that Rockefeller beats the bush for the game which Morgan bags so skillfully, and that a subsidized press cheers them as benefactors and "Nation Savers!"

NATION'S-WEALTH



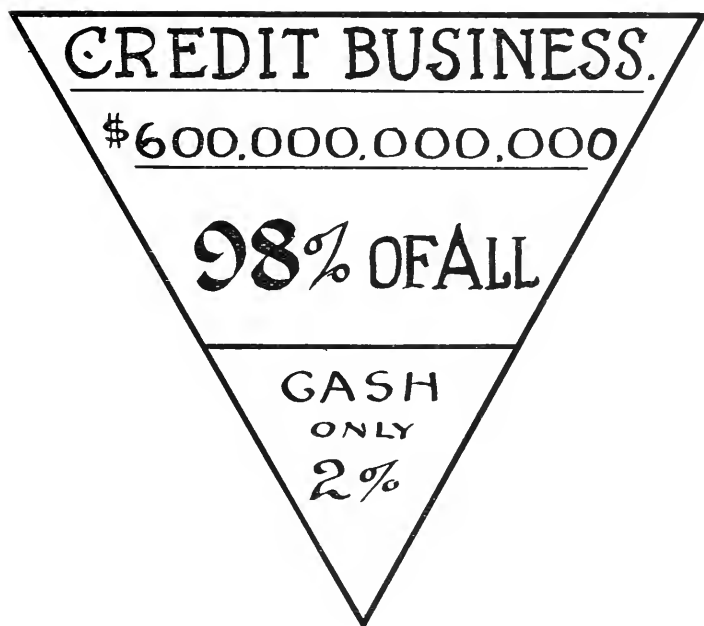
E.H.Harriman

Thomas F. Ryan

WALL STREET

SEE-SAW

THE
NATION'S CREDIT SYSTEM



John D. Rockefeller - J. Pierpont Morgan

Men, who can reason, must see that the country's financial basis is not correct, when it is possible for two men to juggle with the money of the nation, at their pleasure, and create panics "while you wait," for their own profit.

The power of these men can not be broken by a tirade emanating from one of their discharged mercenary officers, such as Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston. It can not be broken by the scattered acts of the several States to curb trusts.

The only way that the Money Changers' grip on the Nation's purse can be broken, is by action in Washington. President Roosevelt showed himself ready to wrestle with this problem. He was not afraid to go to the people with his plans. The people should get at the facts and be prepared to support his successor in his campaign for Federal control of the money of the United States as against Wall Street control for purposes of marque and reprisal for private profit. It is a fundamental truth that the cure for confiscation is restitution. The people's funds have been confiscated by pelf in Wall Street.

The Money Changers, with marvellous audacity, however, raise the cry, "Don't confiscate our property," when as a matter of fact, the greater part of the huge fortunes they hold, have been seized, stolen, confiscated, or pilfered from the people during a period of thirty years by means of artificial panics.

If the citizens of this country keep in mind the record of the Money Changers and what Roosevelt has done to rouse their ire, the rule of the two John's as "Nation Savers for profit only, will end. A rapid re-adjustment of the financial conditions of the country will follow the breaking of the money monopoly's power.

It is a simple matter for any one to figure that credit,—

faith in the honesty of man to man, is essential to any business or to any system of money. With 85,000,000 people doing business on \$3,000,000,000 in gold, silver and paper money (\$37.50 per capita), it is clear that credit has to carry all but a trifling percentage of the transaction. It is estimated that ninety-eight per cent. of the business of the country is done on some form of credit and only two per cent. on cash. That is actual passing of silver and gold coin. Yet so unscientific, unsound and impracticable is our system of money, that the men who control a fraction of the two per cent. of "cold cash," one per cent. of the circulating media, can create panics, raise interest rates and paralyze industry and discredit this Nation abroad. Our finances are like an inverted cone. The balance is easily disturbed by the apex being placed on Wall Street as a support.

CHAPTER X.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

In all of his speeches, and in all of his writings on political subjects which President Roosevelt has produced, he has kept as the keynote that honesty of purpose in the people and in their affairs was the chief essential. In his own life, he has shown that this was his chief characteristic, and the one thing that all men grant he possesses in a superlative degree. The Roosevelt honesty is now proverbial, and, even among those who criticise him most adversely for his erratic actions, it is never intimated or hinted at that he has any ulterior motives. During his second term, his utterance that he would not be a candidate for renomination was discussed pro and con. Even his most intimate friends at times doubted the sincerity of this statement. He came out with a flat confirmation of that election-night pledge, and, as a candidate, he was definitely removed from the race. It, therefore, became an imperative duty on the part of the people to consider what candidate among the Republican possibilities best suited the needs of the hour.

The man must be essentially a Roosevelt sympathizer and one capable of carrying out the strenuous program that the Roosevelt administration pursued. In order to give the the Roosevelt policies a fair trial, they must be enforced as laws over a period of time sufficient to test their efficacy.

In no line of effort has the President done more for the good of future generations than in establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor. In this Department, the matters of vital concern to the wage-earners of the country are taken care of, and every effort is being made to wipe out the blot which has long been on this country as a place where child-labor was used to an unusually large degree and where the conditions of labor in the mills were as unsanitary as even in the mill towns of England. Any change made in the personnel of this Department would be fatal to its successful conduct; and so on, through the various departments of the government, Roosevelt has placed in command men who are earnest workers and who are carrying out his policies. This is especially so in the Department of Law, and his Attorney General and associates, in their successful suits against the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust and other large industrial combines, have shown fidelity and ability. Therefore, the people were appealed to by those interested in the Roosevelt policies to use their efforts to keep the complexion of the House of Representatives unchanged. The only successful measures that can be put through in the next few years must come through gaining the support of the Senate by a preponderating vote in the House of Representatives on bills it originates. The personnel of the Senate can not be suddenly changed, as the tenure of office of senators is six years and only one-third of the incumbents can be changed in any two-year period. It is different with the

House of Representatives, and to this branch of Congress, the loyal supporters of Roosevelt saw to it that they returned staunch Republicans of the Roosevelt type and loyal to his policies. As regards the Senate, a vote of confidence passed by the people for a Roosevelt man in 1908 brought immediate results in the position of the United States Senators on the popular issues of the day. Their opposition to the election to the Senate by direct vote has long been a source of contention, and at this time, if they show opposition to the will of the people, it is certain that this much-needed change will be brought about. To save their own positions, therefore, the Senate will be more inclined to support popular issues than they have been during the seven years of Roosevelt's administration.

In carrying out a propaganda for the installing of the people's candidates in office, it is necessary to consider the State Legislatures as well as the Federal Offices. It is upon the vote of the State Legislatures that senators are chosen, and we want to have senators elected who reflect the views of the people at large and not the special interests of railways, express companies and various other interests.

In all the successes which Roosevelt has accomplished in his political career, he has gone direct to the press with his appeals, and at this time, more than any other, he has endeavored to awaken a freedom of thought and expression in the press on the questions uppermost in his mind. On the construction of the Panama Canal, after seven or eight years of indifferent support, the press of the country has become firm advocates of the work and are doing all in their power to keep Congress enthusiastic on this much needed measure. The appropriations, which now seem assured for further work on the Canal, will not be held up by

future Congresses, while the press keeps in its present mood.

In analyzing the methods which Roosevelt adopted in his position as President, many people have objected to his theatric poses. These in nearly all instances, were assumed to serve the purpose of gaining publicity. Even through the pulpit he worked successfully, and in all denominations in this country, the Roosevelt supporters predominate.

In the campaign of 1908, it must be borne in mind that the personal efforts of citizens were to count tremendously. There have been such changes in the methods of conducting national campaigns that large contributions from various industries can not be secured. Laws have been passed making it an offense for insurance companies, industrial concerns, railways, or others who could be personally benefited, by contributing to the campaign fund, from giving financial support. It, therefore, devolved upon the individual voters to do missionary work.

In his Provincetown, Massachusetts, speech in 1907, President Roosevelt gave voice to a statement which was that a "rich man's conspiracy" was under way to discredit his administration and to defeat the election of a popular candidate in 1908. When this statement was given to the press and disseminated, it at first provoked ridicule. Upon close examination, however, it has come to light that Roosevelt was well within the bounds of truth when he made this assertion. He had facts to back up the startling declaration that the rich men, viz., the banking syndicate, were arrayed against him and were working insidiously to bring about the defeat of the Roosevelt policies. The change of attitude by the Standard Oil Company in breaking the silence of thirty years, and going to the people with their

story, through the mouth of Vice-President Archbold; the loquacity of John D. Rockefeller, and the open statements made by J. P. Morgan, all tended to confirm the belief that in 1908 the monied powers were to make what they termed an "open" fight against the radicals.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

A greater country for the American people,—greater in population, education, morality, physical strength, material prosperity.

A greater army to be used to preserve peace and command respect at home and abroad.

A greater navy to be brought to a position, proper for the leading nation of the world.

Building of the Panama Canal.

Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and its extension for protection to American interests.

Enforcement of the law against large trusts and powerful individuals, with as much vigor as against minor offenders.

Regulation of the railroads, so as to assure citizens equal opportunities.

Enforcement of pure food laws.

Reform in the monetary system.

Publicity as a curb on large industrial organizations.

Progressive rule in the Philippines.

An income tax.

An inheritance tax.

Revision of the tariff.

An Employers' Liability Act.

Child Labor Regulation.

Monetary Reform.

Civil Service Extension.

Expansion of the Civil Service to cover all branches of the
Government.

CHAPTER XII.

ATTACKS BY TWENTIETH CENTURY TORIES.

Attacks on President Roosevelt have been made by all of the "paid-for-the-piece" politicians, who regard the nod of approval of the Wall Street powers as the highest human tribute they can receive—an approval that is measured in dollars.

Perhaps the most salacious attack was that made by ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York. Mr. Black made the speech at Chicago in 1904 nominating Theodore Roosevelt, and in it he expressed the belief that the President was the highest type of American. But ex-Governor Black has been "shown the errors of his judgment" by the Wall Street "Nation Savers." In Boston, on February 13th, 1908, he spent an hour in denouncing the President and his administration before the Home Market Protection Club. The chief utterances in his speech were as follows:

"Policies consist now of a series of antics. Integrity seems almost a handicap. Public officials are excused from performance if they are gifted in explanation.

"Crime, always active and persistent, seems even more

aggressive now because the new method of punishment is by denunciation instead of conviction.

"Nearly everybody is accused but few are tried. If no crime has been committed it is immoral to charge it. If crime has been committed why not punish it? If those accused are innocent the oft-repeated accusation is a wicked slander. If they are guilty their immunity is a national disgrace.

"Whichever way the truth may be the present attitude of the National Government is without defence.

"The credit of our people has been assailed in accents carried round the world. Their violence and repetition have achieved their only natural results. Confidence, the basis on which all friendly intercourse depends, has been finally destroyed. The laborer deprived of work is now demanding government aid as the next and legitimate step in this new and frenzied dispensation. Prosperity, but yesterday at the flood, has leaked away and there along the banks are furnaces with their fires out and idle railroad trains with workmen sleeping in the cars. And yet Vesuvius still continues active. The torrent of vituperation is still tearing on, and the cry of the stricken is filling the land. Will men build again while these eruptions last? Where is the end and what?

"The people of this country, if they retain their present power and realize their highest aspirations, must take counsel of their common sense and return to the place of safety from which they have so unwisely departed. The functions of government are important, but their range is small. The present thought and tendencies upon that subject spring from misconception. Government at the highest is a guaranty of personal liberty, a free field and a fair chance; the

encouragement of industry and education; and the resolute protection of them all. And government is nothing more.

"It is neither necessary nor wise to embrace under governmental supervision every subject known to the human race. Americans do not need to be managed or advised in their business, their habits and their pleasures. The less they are governed the higher will be their civilization and the more complete their freedom.

"This country does not need any one to run it or to feed it; it sadly needs some one who will let it alone.

"Mr. President, great as the danger has become from corporate abuses, that danger is invisible compared with that which will arise if you enlarge and incorporate all the functions of your government and place all the stock in a single name.

"The most tyrannical trust in existence to-day is the trust in politics. There never has been in the history of this country a bossism so despotic and unscrupulous as that which controls you now. It has already reached that appalling stage where it is sought to fill the highest elective office in the world by executive appointment without even the safeguard of a confirmation by the Senate.

"The two great political parties, once so proud and militant, are playthings in the hands of two men whom the intelligence of the country rejects.

"The contest is not of statesmanship nor of policies; it is a rivalry to see who can say the most and worst. No matter which man wins, the country loses, for it is at best only a case of competitive unfitness.

"We are drifting away from our ancient moorings and losing sight of the qualities that have made us powerful and respected. We are carried by excitement beyond bounds which ten years ago would have filled us with dis-

may. We have seemingly entered upon a national debauch, and, whirling the big stick, are running amuck through the institutions of the land. A deadly weapon should never be trusted in the hands of those too prone to use it. The thoughtful and law-abiding among us are holding their breath, and have lost the power to be astonished. They are not convinced; they are only numb. Speaking is the order of the day, yet those whom the people would most gladly hear have lost the power of speech.

"Gentlemen, this is a splendid country. No one in history has equalled it in its past achievements or in its future prospects. But it must turn in its headlong pace and re-gather its scattered senses if it would realize the wonderful future which its past accomplishments have so freely promised. Government is a system which must be carefully thought out, and the results even of that deliberation must be cautiously applied.

"Plans conceived in the study should not be overruled in the stable. The best is none too good for us, and the best never was and never will be devised by those who do not think.

"Sane methods should never be abandoned, no matter how quaint they are. They have stood for many years, and under them the enduring things of the world have been accomplished.

"By methods sometimes thought too slow our forefathers carved out results which stand as landmarks in the progress of the race. They were not always swift, but they intended always to be right. Their judgment and example should not be forgotten now. We should remember that the conspicuous is not always great; that high places do not always make great men; the sound of water does not

always mean the ocean and the landscape may be painted on a husk.

"I entertain the firm belief that the problems which now dishearten us will be decided right. Political questions may sometimes go by unheeded, but the problems now confronting us involve the elements of honesty and fair play. These are moral questions, to be decided by conscience and education. These two together are not likely to go astray.

"Mr. President, the more widely education spreads, the less dependent is the general mass. Leading others is not so helpful as it is to so illuminate the way that without leading they may see to walk alone.

"We have seen both methods tried. The quality of leadership depends upon the man. He may be followed by the best or worst, and if he has character and force the choice of followers is in his own hands.

"A most conspicuous example of intelligent direction is now in the public mind. My own State has the honor to present him for popular examination. Few are so blind they do not see that his example floods the country with new confidence and hope. The best will follow those who lead the best.

"A leader is not one who excites the crowd and then goes with it. His supremacy will last only while the blood is up. When the fever subsides the man who caused it is the first man rent. He is as one who pulls the dam away. He must run with the flood and can only last while he keeps ahead. If he stops he must be swallowed in the gulf and join the havoc and destruction he turned loose. If matters little what you call the flood. Its destructiveness will not be measured by its name. The torrents of the mountain stream are no more wicked than the torrents of human passion. It is a race for life with either.

"We sometimes take a passing fancy for conviction. We forget that public opinion is not always what the majority may at any given moment cry or demand or denounce. Whoever judges an utterance without knowing the temper that produced it has only the chance of being right that goes with any guess. The excited man says one thing: cast down, another; morose or angry, moved by discontent or hope, starved or fed, his varying moods produce a varying speech.

"Let no man say what public opinion is till the flood subsides and the land appears, for the rushing waters may not express it as it is.

"Mr. President, the discriminating sense of this great country can be depended on, and those who shape their course according to that truth will win. No matter what the test may be, the final issue rests with him who thinks.

"On this reliance I base my confidence, for it will be a sad day for the American people if they discard the words, 'In God We Trust' and adopt the motto 'After me the deluge.'"

In substance, this is the trend of all those who attack President Roosevelt. They arrogate all the honesty, patriotism and wisdom of the country as being the sole possession of the leeches of Wall Street and denounce as "dangerous" those who have dared to bring the haughty and arrogant to account. This class of sophistry is on a par with the Tory arguments that were advanced in the ante-Revolutionary days when the Fathers of this Republic dared to talk of, and later, to fight for freedom. It is on a par with the ante-bellum arguments of the advocates of human slavery who chose to temporize rather than disturb the prosperity of those who benefited by holding the negro in bondage.

The work that President Roosevelt has accomplished by waging war against successful dishonesty in high places,

meets with the approval of the great mass of Americans. It is a fight that only a brave man could make and the enemies he has made number only those who are responsible for the financial servitude of the nation to Wall Street, and those who are blind to the truth. He has performed in this Twentieth Century what was done two thousand years ago, when the Money Changers were scourged from the temple by the Saviour of man. In all history, the fearless, upright man has always been the object of attack by those who sought to retain unwarranted power.

CHAPTER XIII.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

In his special message to Congress on January 31st, 1908, President Roosevelt sounded the "bugle call to the nation." He placed squarely before the people the question, "Who Rules America?" In this state document, the President charged the Wall Street financiers with the responsibility of the recent panic. He went further and proved his charge.

Let the fair-minded American who has felt the weight of the Money Changers' grasp read the following words from the President's message.

"The attacks by these great corporations on the Administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities.

Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present.

The Administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property.

The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with envenomed bitterness the Administration's policy of waring against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object, while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether because they are misled, or because, seeing the light, they yet are willing to sin against the light, serve these masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people.

The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually

and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Normally, they hire others to do their bidding or find others who will do it without hire.

From the railroad-rate law to the pure-food law, every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the Department of Justice, but also through the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations.

The extraordinary violence of the assaults upon our policy contained in these speeches, editorials, articles, advertisements and pamphlets, and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways, are a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our public actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being. The attack is sometimes made openly against us for enforcing the law, and sometimes with a certain cunning, for not trying to enforce it in some other way than that which experience shows to be practical.

One of the favorite methods of the latter class of assailant is to attack the Administration for not procuring the imprisonment instead of the fine of offenders under these

anti-trust laws. The man making the assault is usually a prominent lawyer or an editor who takes his policy from the financiers, and his arguments from their attorneys. If the former, he has defended and advised many wealthy malefactors, and he knows well that, thanks to the advice of lawyers like himself, a certain kind of modern corporation has been turned into an admirable instrument by which to render it well nigh impossible to get at the head of the corporation, at the man who is really most guilty.

When we are able to put the real wrongdoer in prison, this is what we strive to do; this is what we have actually done with some very wealthy criminals, who, moreover, represented that most baneful of all alliances, the alliance between the corruption of organized politics and the corruption of high finance. This is what we have done in the Gaynor and Greene case, in the case of the misapplication of funds in connection with certain great banks in Chicago, in the land-fraud cases, where, as in other cases likewise, neither the highest political position nor the possession of great wealth has availed to save the offenders from prison.

The Federal Government does scourge sin; it does bid sinners fear; for it has put behind the bars with impartial severity the powerful financier, the powerful politician, the rich land thief, the rich contractor—all, no matter how high their station, against whom criminal misdeeds can be proved. All their wealth and power cannot protect them.

But it often happens that the effort to imprison a given defendant is certain to be futile, while it is possible to fine him or to fine the corporation of which he is head; so that, in other words, the only way of punishing the wrong is by fining the corporation, unless we are content to proceed personally against the minor agents. The corporation lawyers to whom I refer and their employers are the men mainly

responsible for this state of things, and their responsibility is shared with all who ingeniously oppose the passage of just and effective laws, or who fail to execute them when they have been put on the statute books.

The business which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the very name "high finance" a term of scandal to which all honest American men of business should join in putting an end.

The special pleaders for business dishonesty, in denouncing the present Administration for enforcing the law against the huge and corrupt corporations which have defied the law, also denounce it for endeavoring to secure sadly needed labor legislation, such as a far-reaching law making employers liable for injuries to their employees. It is meet and fit that the apologists for corrupt wealth should oppose every effort to relieve weak and helpless people from crushing misfortune brought upon them by injury in the business from which they gain a bare livelihood. The burden should be distributed.

It is hypocritical baseness to speak of a girl who works in a factory where the dangerous machinery is unprotected as having the "right" freely to contract to expose herself to dangers to life and limb. She has no alternative but to suffer want or else to expose herself to such dangers, and when she loses a hand or is otherwise maimed or disfigured for life it is a moral wrong that the whole burden of the risk necessarily incidental to the business should be placed with crushing weight upon her weak shoulders, and all who profit by her work escape scot free. This is what opponents of a just Employers' Liability Law advocate; and it is consistent that they should usually also advocate immunity

for those most dangerous members of the criminal class—the criminals of great wealth.

There is no nation so absolutely sure of ultimate success as ours. Of course, we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which comes to those who know that they possess the future. We are not cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph.

The wrongs that exist are to be corrected; but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome, doubt as to the great material prosperity of the future, or of the lofty spiritual life which is to be built upon that prosperity as a foundation. No misdeeds done in the present must be permitted to shroud from our eyes the glorious future of the Nation; but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to cut out wrong-doing and uphold what is right.

I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this Administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrong-doing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong-doing.

But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all of our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that

day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

"In the work we of this generation are in, there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword; but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the North and the men of the South in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the light as it was given each to see the light. Their light should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation."

Who deserved the confidence of the American people at the crisis, the men who have gained control of the financial system of the country for their personal aggrandizement

or the President and his loyal supporters who fought for the people's right in the mightiest struggle in history? The verdict at the polls on November 3, 1908, emphatically answered that they stood by Roosevelt and his policies.

CHAPTER XIV.

ROOSEVELT'S LAST CRUSADE.

In the final days of his administration President Roosevelt expected to follow the routine of office, and to make few, if any, crusades into fields of political iniquity; but the pressure of events forced him to take a decided stand on the question of the curtailment of the Secret Service. Congress was apprised by the President in his last message to the 60th Congress that he would not allow the restriction of the use of the Secret Service to pass him unnoticed. In his message he brought out the fact that when the several divisions of the Executive Department had employed the Government detective force on land scandals, they had traced acts of malfeasance to members of Congress in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. So pointed were the statements of the President that the members of Congress at once took action to cause him to retract, apologize or explain. They assumed an air of injured innocence that ill-became them when several of their members had already been convicted of frauds and were either under sentence or indictment. The newspapers of the

country were at first inclined to take the attitude that "Roosevelt had broken loose again"; but subsequent events are showing that he was in the right, as he has been invariably on all matters of moral ethics during his two terms.

There is a growing belief that the members of Congress who are honest and who have clean hands, and they represent a large majority, should stand with the Executive in wanting to see frauds unearthed and stopped. If the Secret Service is the proper instrument to effect this, then the people's representatives should extend their aid to the Executive and allow the President, or the proper officials under him, to search for the evildoers. There is little sympathy with the Congressmen and Senators who assume that they are above the pale of the law, and that they should not be subject to investigation. This same attitude was taken by the officials in the large insurance companies when the searchlight of publicity was being turned on them a year or so ago. They resented being investigated, but the Legislatures of the several States have brought the insurance companies to understand that they are the handlers of the people's money and must be held to a strict accountability. So with Congress, the people want it understood that they approve of the Roosevelt stand. The honest members of Congress have nothing to fear and the dishonest ones should be routed. That there are many deals being carried out at present under the protection or with the knowledge of certain members of both houses is generally believed, and the citizens in all States are anxious that the investigation of Post Office privileges, land grants, public contracts and concessions should be thorough.

In passing criticism on Congress President Roosevelt did not singularize. He was not engaged in holding any one man

or set of men up to public criticism. He took the subject in its extensive phase and declared that he, as the Chief Executive of the people, was determined to hunt out the rascals in Congress. If it was necessary for him to employ the Secret Service, he wanted the power to do so. He was especially anxious to have the provision made before President Taft came into office, so that the Taft Administration would not have to antagonize Congress.

The fight that has been waged against Roosevelt during the closing session of the 60th Congress has served no good purpose for the members of either house. It has, however, been the means of directing the attention of the people to the difficult task that a President has, when he attempts to interfere with the so-called privileges of Congress. Roosevelt in running counter to Congress has measurably increased his standing with his fellow-citizens. The Senate contains in its membership some of the country's best types of men. It also numbers some of the most conspicuous examples of trust-owned men. The lower House with its large membership is composed of men of low, medium and high ability on both the Republican and Democratic sides. But there is no halo around a member which sets him apart as a man above suspicion and beyond reproach.

The sincerely public-spirited members did not take offense at the statements in the last annual message of President Roosevelt. The public regards the whole controversy as one that can best be settled by publicity. They agreed with Roosevelt in the stand he took for publicity of the Trusts, and they found no reason to desert him when he sought to apply the searchlight of publicity to Congress. In this, his last fight, he has made more friends than in any other. It is clear to the people,

now as it has never been before, why legislation, intended for their benefit, has been defeated. The exposure of the Senators who received the "Certificates of Deposit" of the Standard Oil for services rendered, opened the eyes of President Roosevelt in the campaign of 1908, and, irrespective of whom it affected in Congress, he began to call for a searching investigation. It is certain that under the new administration the policy of rigid enforcement of the law will be followed.

The path that Roosevelt has blazed will in future be opened and broadened by Executives who have the interests of the people at heart. The period to the Roosevelt Administration was most fittingly the triumph which he won over Congress on the Secret Service issue. From blustering about impeaching him, and demanding retraction, the 60th Congress heard the popular voice back of Roosevelt and the Senate and the House of Representatives tamed down. The counsels of the honest and wise members prevailed, and the railroad resolutions were tabled. Again Roosevelt had bearded a lion in its den and had won a victory for honesty in public office.

In conclusion, let it be said that no matter what mistakes may have been made; what interests may seem to have been antagonized, or what misconceptions, resultant therefrom, may have been formed, such mistakes, if any there are, could not have been other than honest ones, and it is but human to err. The bitter antagonism of any interest, if such has been felt, could not have been inspired but by President Roosevelt's undiminishable regard for the public welfare, for his enemies, as well as his friends, concede to him the possession of moral courage well nigh incomparable and integrity absolutely unimpeachable. In consequence of his attributes as a man and the distinguished record he has made as the People's President,

Theodore Roosevelt is enshrined in the Nation's heart, haloed with its love, devotion and respect, and the splendor of his fame will increase with the passing years. His name will ever remain in the most cherished annals of the race as that of one whose lifework made for universal righteousness, and for the establishment of which, in his own land, he contended always against all odds and despite every untoward circumstance.

ROOSEVELT

HIS POLICIES

HIS ENEMIES

HIS FRIENDS



By FRANCIS A. ADAMS

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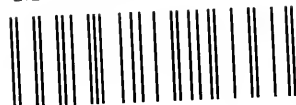
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